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long as it can have the present quality and | all government loans and the banking opincreasing quantity of business activity. Doubtful men must not be given nomina-

tions by good parties in Greater New York. Mr. Shepard has shown that it is not well for good men to accept bad nominations, One of the defeated Tammany senators

declared that his men will not suffer by the change, since he has over 300 positions at his command in the corporations in the city holding franchises.

Maryland and the very considerable Republican gains in Virginia do not indicate that the Booker Washington incident cut any figure. The excitement was only skin

In the elections in New York last week 600 voting machines were used in seventy villages with entirely satisfactory results, the reports in every case being that the work of registering the will of the voters was done with unvarying

A correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, writing from this city to say that he pleased with it, says that its population in-20 per cent. during the last decade. He was 39 per cent. away from the fact; the increase in population the last decade being 59 per cent, and a fraction.

It is said that Russia is displeased with France for compelling the Sultan to pay fearing that it will lead other nations to do the same thing. Russia is indignant because Emperor William has taken the Sultan under his immediate protection in return for commercial concessions. All of which is gratifying to the Sultan.

The 380 men employed on the American steamship St. Louis are paid \$11,300, while men necessary to man the British ship Oceanic are paid \$9,900 and the 500 the German ship Kalser William are paid \$7,715. Thus the difference in pay rolls puts the United States out of free competition in freight carriage between this country and Europe.

The American people do not know much about San Pedro, a Pacific port of Southern California, but they have paid \$3,000,000 to improve its harbor, and it is said that after visiting the place the river and harbor committee has decided to recommend the appropriation of \$2,000,000 more. It is claimed that when the improvement is completed the harbor will be worth all it has cost, but railroad and steamship lines will be the chief beneficiaries.

One gets the impression from reading the reports given out by the State Board of Health that nearly all of the deaths from typhoid fever, consumption, diarrhoea, diphtheria and like diseases might be escaped by the proper sanitary precautions. When such diseases are eliminated, human life will be greatly lengthened, since accidents and the fellow with the concealed weapon are all that the individual would have cause to fear before the machinery of the human body shall be worn out with age, and the papers will no longer record as remarkable instances persons who are a hundred years of age.

To twenty-three of the old and faithful superintendents, foremen and other employes in the Carnegie Steel Company at the Edgar Thomson works have been given blocks of stock of the United States Steel Corporation averaging \$50,000 each by the latter company. This is in accordance with the plans of Mr. Carnegie, which he could not carry out because of the opposition of his partners, who opposed giving away stock. Evidently the great steel combination does not regard the transaction in that light, holding that a portion of the accumulation of property belongs to faithful and efficient employes.

The New York Evening Post publishes an interview with one John Meehan, recently appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to be a school commissioner for one of the boroughs of Greater New York. Mr. Meehan keeps a lunch house of the kind popularly designated as a "beanery." When found he was slicing corned beef. Asked if he was in favor of extending the kindergarten system, he replied: "I guess so: what are they?" To a question whether he thought the present number of schools in the city adequate, he answered: "You'll have to excuse me on them questions. It wouldn't do you no good for me to answer them, anyway." It is probable Mayor Low will make some changes in the School

The Chicago Tribune, discussing the

will prevent the emission of some smoke, yet it cannot be denied that if a serious effort were made the volume of smoke would be less than it is now." That correctly states the case here also. If the smoke nuisance cannot be wholly prevented, as, perhaps, in the present stage of appliances it cannot be, it can be greatly lessened, and the law should be vigorously enforced to that end.

THE COMING FINANCIAL PROBLEM. From a special dispatch to the Sunday Journal it appears that an effort will probably be made in the near future to induce Congress to authorize the organization of a great central national bank which should assume the banking functions now performed by the United States treasury and the subtreasuries and act as the fiscal agent of the government in all banking business. Such an institution would be to some extent a revival of the old United States Bank, the abolition of which was followed by the creation of the subtreasury system and the gradual assumption by in the United States should put on an eight-page | the government of banking functions which it had never exercised before. There is a growing sentiment in favor of the it is the opinion of many able financiers that the banking business now performed by the United States treasury would be better performed by a government bank clothed with special powers for the purpose. The late Hugh McCulloch said in a death that what was needed in this country was a great central national bank, somenational debt, the issue and withdrawal of Indianapolis does not want a boom so exchequer bills, treasury bonds, the issue of erations connected with the treasury, the government offices generally, the Indian monetary business of the colonial governthe public money is received from taxes it is paid in on behalf of the government, to its account, at the Bank of England. No security is required from the bank for these deposits. The government is on the The close result of the recent election in | money market by the variations in the volness, since it is within reach of the desystem than our subtreasury system. Our

> dealing with the Philippine islands, does so n a financial way through English banking louses. It would be very desirable, and doubtless very profitable, if this country was able to do its own foreign banking This suggests in a general way a class of government moneys now locked up in the treasury and subtreasuries with authority to loan and use them in a legitimate banking way, subject to government supervision, it would be a great factor in promoting healthy action in the business of the country. Such an institution need not in any way with the present national tant when the latter will cease to be barks meet the contingency of the extinction of figure that will make it unprofitable to question of providing for the continuance of the national bank system or of providgreat questions of the near future. Whatever plan is adopted, it should include provision for transferring all the banking business of the government from the United States treasury to a bank or banks

domestic business, have no international

status. As the Journal correspondent said:

a business man of the United States desires

When it comes to all-round-the-world

send or receive money to or from the

markets of the world across the oceans he

must buy or receive English exchange.

even the United States government, in

created for the purpose.

MAGNANIMITY OF SELF-INTEREST. The concessions which the British government has made to the United States by the practical abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and offering a new treaty which concedes all that was asked by those who opposed the former agreement surprise many Americans to an extent that they seem to think explanations are necessary for this yearning of John Bull to give us anything we ask. When it is remembered that only a few months ago the Pauncefote-Hay treaty, as amended by the Senate, caused angry comment and declaration that the British government would not make any such concessions, the treaty is a gratifying surprise. It however, be a mistake to attribute the favorable action of the British government in this matter to pure generosity on its part, as some are inclined to do. Unselfish generosity is not a quality which marks the diplomacy of nations. Great Britain's diplomacy has always been characterized with a sleepless vigilance to take care of British interests, and we may be assured that the recent treaty concession is not

an exception. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is of no advantage to Great Britain. It was made upon the solicitation of this government when it was feared that Great Britain might construct a canal on its own responsibility. For years that treaty has simwith us. It lost its value when the British Ministry learned that the United treaty remained or was abrogated. Morecommerce, than to any other people. If the Monroe doctrine, Great Britain is really may be said to have first suggested the alleged designs of the Holy Alliance,

says that "while it may be conceded that found in the suspicion that Great Britain is the Grand Army board of officers to do bands.

care that men can be forced to exercise | cies. The apparent failure in the Boer war has given the appearance of weakness which emboldens other peoples in Europe to show their hostility to Great Britain. England has been on the aggressive for a century. In territorial extension and in the power which a self-reliant people and an enormous commerce gives, Great Britain has aroused the jealousies, if not the hatred, of the people of continental Europe. She has won victories over them in diplomacy. This fresh attitude of hostility leads Great Britain to believe that because of her seeming failure in South Africa, she may be called upon to prove her ability to hold together the empire acquired during the past century. Consequently, her Ministry has offered us the treaty we wish, as German newspapers declare, to get rid of an irritating dispute a government which it is wise to hold in cordial relations. Preparing for the future, or, rather, taking measure to secure peace through extensive armament, Great Britain, under cover of preparation for the Boer war, has made vast additions to her army and navy and to guns, ammunition, docks and fortresses. Although it may not be able to suppress guerrilla warfare in South Africa, the abolition of the subtreasury system, and British army, by real contact with war, Glass. must be the best 200,000 men for warlike purposes belonging to any European government. It is also significant that a Brit- Judge Cantrill wants to know what genuine ish minister in a recent speech told the country that "the British people may be called upon next year to bear greater burwork published a few years before his dens," indicating that the arming is to go on as the means of retaining her power and her possessions. The threat of armawhat like the Bank of England, and with | ment is for Europe, but the "magnanimity" authority under government supervision to | displayed in the new treaty is for the great do the banking business of the government. I nation which is not jealous of England or In England the money of the government any other power. Both are made the is kept in the Bank of England. As the | means of retaining for Great Britain the banker of the government that institution | world-wide power she has won by statesmanages the payment of dividends on the | manship, conquest and commercial enter-

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATING FOR THE

UNITED STATES An address delivered in Chicago by Mr. James B. Dill, of New York, on the uses and abuses of trusts touched on one point that is worth emphasizing, namely, the competitive strife among States for revenue from corporations. He referred particsoliciting outside capital to organize under laws that authorized the exercise of powers in other States that would not be permitted in the State granting the charter. He characterized this policy as apparently

orate organization in one State to do thatbusiness in another State which is forbidden to its own corporations, just so long will we find different States offering inducements to capital to incorporate under their particular laws. To-day we find States giving express permission to their own corporations to do in other States what such corporations are expressly pro-Our national banks, adequate and excellent hibited from doing at home. as they are for all purposes of local and

Although the speaker did not name any State, he doubtless referred to New Jersey, whose legislation during the last inance this country is notoriously weak. If | years has been framed with special referthere were 1,945 corporations chartered unto issue capital stock to the amount of \$2,500,000,000. The fees collected by the State on these charters amounted to \$728,023. Nearly two hundred of the corporations were capitalized at \$2,000,000 and upward. Six hundred of them had a capitalization of \$1,000,000 or more. At the present time more than 15,000 corporations in every part of the United States are operating under the laws of New Jersey, thus, in a sense, giving that State power to legislate for every other State in the Union. By the New Jersey legalized the issuance of stock tively few of the corporations operate in nearly as large powers as those which opby Congress if it can be reached under the Constitution, or else other States should unite in defensive legis-

lation against New Jersey corporations.

AN UNNECESSARY CONTENTION. Grand Army at Anderson last week some statements have been published which are misleading and calculated to create feeling and misunderstanding. The executive committee, to which has been ferred the arrangements for the dedicahas kept in mind the success of the It came to the conclusion that it was due to Anderson that the encampment should be held before the dedication, in order that there might be a full attendance, the general opinion being that to hold it after the dedication would curtail the attendance and thus work injustice to Anderson. It is due to Governor Durbin, who has been anonymously criticised in regard to the matter, to say in all the conferences relative to the time of the dedication he has urged that it be set for a day which would tend to increase rather than curtail the attendance upon the encampment at Anderson. The unanimous opinion of the committee was that the dedication should take place the next day after the encampment at Anderson. With the exception of one or two individuals who have personal reasons for having the dedication first, public opinion has been in favor of that ar-

It should be distinctly understood that while Indianapolis will be pleased to entertain the Grand Army whenever the encampment may vote to come here, the arrangement made at Anderson, Thursday, that the next encampment be held in this city, did not have its origin here, but ply been an asset of Great Britain in deal- | was inspired by an insignificant number of persons who. their own, desire that the encampment should be held before the dedication. But for this there would not be a dissenting voice concerning of the monument committee. In this connection, it may be asked what right has the board of officers to change the place of the encampment after the last encampment, by a unanimous vote, accepted the invitation of Anderson? If Anderson should say to the board of officers that it does not want the encampment this year, it would be different, but Anderson has said nothing of the kind. The suggestion comes from nanimity of the British government is side in Indianapolis. The wise thing for

no devices yet invented and no degree of | putting her house in order for contingen- | when it assembles is to fix the two days before the dedication of the monument for the encampment at Anderson. The holding of the encampment and the date for the dedication of the monument should be placed above the petty ambition of one

> The Utah State Land Board has decided to ask Congress to cede the arid lands in Utah to the State, and it is expected that Colorado will make the same request regarding its arid lands, the reason in both cases being that the State is better prepared to deal with the lands than is the general government. The Salt Lake Tribune approves the movement and thinks it will result in a practical solution of the irrigation question.

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

Well, it looks as though the people are satisfied with a Republican administration.

-Vincennes Capital. funds of Tuskegee Institute by booking a lecture tour while the advertising is hot. -Logansport Journal.

With Cromer in Congress again, Ed Fitzpatrick clerk of the Supreme Court and the Ohio & Indiana Railroad built from this paper is ready to go out and spend a

The cuticle of Judge Cantrill is still hanging on the Indiana Statehouse fence. If entempt of court is let him come over into ndiana and learn what fair-minded Hoosiers think of his kind of justice .- Marion Tribune.

An English paper joining in the general chorus of rejoicing over the fall of Croker said that "the gods that preside over honest government deserve a libation from every good citizen throughout the world." No oubt the libations were poured in New York Tuesday night and Wednesday morning and that the libating was very hearty. Terre Haute Express.

who viewed the Union Traction lines yesterday frankly confessed that nowadays Europeans had to come to America to get | was needed by the regular regiments. new ideas in most every line and to keep abreast of the times This is a confession less one that from the standpoint of years is yet in swaddling clothes.-Anderson Mil Herald.

When Indiana is asked to give up two men who would certainly be subjected to the same legal farce is it any wonder that the Governor should be moved by a sense of honor to tell the Governor of Kentucky that the Cantrill court at Georgetown was ruled by political hatred and was therefore not competent to fairly try Taylor and Finley. Governor Durbin's words were true and plain, and it was mete that they should be offered.-Terre Haute Tribune.

If the Schley court has done nothing else it has furnished the material from which a true history of the Santiago naval campaign can be written. All the essential facts have now been set forth beyond shadow of dispute. There are conflicts in the testimony, of course, just as there are conflicts in the four gospels, but they are not on material points, and the weight of evidence is sufficiently great in all cases Just so long as it is possible for a cor- to decide them .- Clay County Enterprise.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A giant tree in the Mariposa grove, California, has been selected to be named William McKinley. It stands between the Washington and Lincoln trees, and is estimated to be 3,000 years old.

General Buller once explained why it was necessary to put such showy clothing o most of the troops. "Because a showy uniform attract Mary Ann, the nursemaid, who makes Tommy Atkins join the army. In plain uniforms you would find recruiting a harder job than ever.'

Mrs. George Cornwallis West's discon-Saxon Review, which has been described y a wit as "a wonderful sixpenny worth for a guinea," is intimated by some of the English papers to be due to her desire to devote her entire time to matrimony,

Miss Alice de Rothschild is one of the richest women in England. She owns a villa at Grasse and a London house in Piccadilly. At Grasse seventy gardeners are required to keep this southern paradise in a state of perfection. On the estate she has a collection of zebras, llamas and Hindoo bulls.

Paris is to have a porcelain tower, which structure in China. It is to be over 130 feet high, covered with porcelain decorations made for the purpose at the government actory of Sevres, and will be erected in the Park of St. Cloud on the site of the old tower known as "Diogenes's Lantern." Swedish papers tell of friendship between

Emperor William and an aged Norwegian peasant named Christian Jorje, whose home is at Molde, a village near the coast. The Kaiser never visits Norway without giving his old friend a call. The two converse like a pair of old chums, addressing each other as "Wilhelm" and "Christian," the interview usually being wound up by the villager playing something on his accordion and the monarch leaving him a gold coin.

In a recent magazine article Anton von Werner speaks of his famous painting, representing the meeting of Bismarck and Napoleon on the Chaussee de Donchery, Bismarck described the scene to him minutely, mentioning, among other things, one amusing detail: "I stopped my horse to get off. My revolver accidentally got between legs and hindered me in dismounting. seized it and seeing this the * * * (Na-

poleon) turned pale as chalk." age of ninety-eight, of Pierre Maurier, a Elba when Napoleon took up his compulsory residence there in April, 1814. Pierre end of February, 1815, that the Emperor, with over 1,000 followers, had sailed away in feluceas bound for Provence. The lad campment of the Grand Army at Anderson. | used to carry eggs and fruit to the kitchen of the Emperor, and one day that famous potentate caught him stoning a dog and sharply reproved him. Maurier was presented to Victor Emmanuel in 1863, and the from Pierre's own lips his memories of the great Napoleon.

THE HUMORISTS.

Restful Fiction.

Clara-Modern fiction is very restful. Laura-Restful? Clara-Yes; there are so many trashy nev novels that it is no disgrace to keep up with

them.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Cupid and Advertising.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Did you ask the man for his daughter?" "Not yet."

"Why not?" "I'm going to wait until he begins to fe the benefit of his fall advertising."

His Hotels.

Resilient Rags-Did youse attend de Pan-

Perambulating Pete (loftly)-Naw; I ain't got

graphed on for accommodations I found dat all de station houses was overcrowded. Boys Will Be Boys.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Pa." said Mrs. Methusalem to the oldest of his race, "I wish you'd speak to Abimelech. He's been pulling Bidad's hair again." "Lemme see," quoth the patriarch, "how 'Bim now?"

"He's 247 his nex' birthday." "Well, you must make allowances for boy, ma. He's young yit."

Mr. Meekton's Impression.

'Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "your speech was very fine. By the way, the orator who proceded you was obviously an unmarried woman, who didn't know what she was talking

"What do you mean?" "She talked about man being a tyrant and an oppressor. We know better, Henrietta, and I don't think she ought to be encouraged in putting such foolish ideas in the heads of hus-

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

General Alger's Book.

When the advance sheets of General Alger's "Spanish-American War" appeared, the press quite generally put it aside as the relation by the ex-secretary of war of a personal grievance with brief and caustic paragraphs. Those who have since given the book a few hours' candid examination have come to the conclusion that it contains much valuable information regarding that event not previously published. It is due to the author to say that General Alger does not pose as a man with a grievance.

The general begins with a presentation of

this country, the demand of the impulsive

ting the new President in the attitude of

being afraid of the consequences of war on account of Cuba. He tells of the moral a man!" courage of President McKinley in resisting the appeals of his friends and the taunts of his foes composing the war party. He Booker Washington should increase the dwells upon the unpreparedness of the against her will the guest of Beau Brumcountry for war, of the small regular army and the lack of military material, of the querading she has to play the part of a 235 officers and men within two months. Muncie to Fort Wayne and the editor of demanded an appointment because he had country magistrate to be hanged forthnight with the sailors .- Pennville Corn and get it, of another who based his claim upon Prince of Wales, of the young woman who of which her brother was a member postties sent him for his birthday. For every man appointed, hundreds were denied, which caused an uproar. In this connection, General Alger says that of all the appointments made, he had a personal interest in less than a dozen. Of the 1,032 appointments made by the President, 441 of the most desirable were made from the experienced men of the regular army, but for these few appointments there were 25,000 applicants. No sooner were the regiments in camp than petitions for the discharge of men began to come in by scores. In this connection, he refers to the demand that One of the three distinguished Europeans | the volunteer regiments be armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles and smokeless powder ammunition, when it was impossible to obtain more than enough of either than

General Alger then takes up the plans of campaign offered by General Miles and capture Santiago. He declares that Gen. diles recommended General Shafter for the command of the expedition, the preparation of which General Miles supervised. He dwells upon the delay in getting off after the troops were in the ships-delay caused by fear of the "phantom fleet" of Spain. If in the preparing of the expedition mistakes were made, it was not due to the heads of bureaus in Washington, since everything

was furnished that was called for. Considerable space is devoted to the campaign, which ended in the surrender of the Spanish forces about Santiago. The more important official papers are incorporated, and a clear and detailed account given of the progress of the campaign from the landing" to the surrender. His answer to the many criticisms of the campaign is that in a period of twenty-three days an army of 18,234 officers and men, with a loss of 243 killed and 1,445 wounded, in the worst season of a tropical climate, forced the Spanish fleet out of Santiago harbor and captured the fortified city of Santiago, se cured the surrender of 24,000 Spanish soldiers and possession of all of Cuba east of Aserrandero. That the presence of the American army caused the Spanish warships to leave Santiago harbor, General Alger asserts, and quotes the French consul as saving that Admiral Cevera told him that "it was better to die fighting than to be compelled to blow up his ships in the harbor.

General Alger severely criticises the course pursued by Admiral Sampson throughout the campaign in not co-operating with the army when requested, and ridicules his bombardment of the Spanish forts. Yet after the city and troops were surrendered. Sampson claimed the Spanish vessels captured by the troops in the harbor as naval prizes, but his claim was not allowed.

The "round robin" letter, signed by all of General Shafter's officers and approved by him, is made the subject of severe criticism because a copy was given to the press agent by some officer whose name is unknown. General Shafter, in a brief dispatch, had stated to the War Department the peril of his army from yellow fever and other diseases and orders had been issued for the removal of the troops to Mortauk Point before the issue of the round robin; yet the letter caused a great alarm, which was utilized by yellow newspapers. That and the letter of Mr. Roosevelt, the President's uncle, started the false rumors which caused almost a general clamor through the misrepresentations of others that the hospitals at Montauk Point were of the best and the supplies and service ample to profusion. He takes occasion to show the character of some of the stories of correspondents who were sent there to write the worst they could invent. The operations of General Miles in Porto Rico are warmly approved, but when he comes to the action of that officer in regard to the "embalmed beef" and the from the investigating boards showing that | Wilde & Co. there was no embalmed beef and that the canned beef, instead of being an experimental ration, had been an approved ration in the army for years. Regarding this matter. General Alger sharply criticises Gen.

Considerable space is devoted to the large camps and to the sickness reported in them. It is shown that the sickness was due chiefy to the inexperience of officers and failure of the men to obey orders. He also shows that the casualties in those camps were far i less than those of new regiments during the

civil war. These are matters which are considered by General Alger. Whatever his critics may say, he makes no assertions which are not sus-The death is announced at Genoa, at the | tained by public records. Because the book contains explanations of the acts of the administration of the War Department at a period when the President, as well as the War Department, was unreasonably assailed, it is a valuable contribution to the remembered hearing the news toward the literature relative to the Spanish-American war. Harper & Brothers, New York.

My Lady Peggy Goes to Town. Although the events of this story are

supposed to have taken place in England four hundred and fifty years ago, the tale King was much interested when he heard is by no means to be classed with the regulation historical novel with which the reading public is so familiar, and of which at least a considerable part of it, there is reason to believe, is unutterably weary. It is not a record of battles and bloodshed. half savage warfare, political or social intrigue, the affairs of kings and queens, or of serious proceedings of any sort. The happy reflection occurred to the author, Frances Aymar Mathews, that in those far off times, as well as now, life must have had its share of gayety, humor and light pleasures and was not entirely given | J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. over to tragedy or strenuous endeavor. Thereupon she studied the period in question and out of it gathered the story of "Lady Peggy" to prove her point. This Lady Peggy whom she portrays is a vivaclous, coquettish young woman, daughter Sir Percy de Bohun. She is in the habit of carrying matters with a high hand where Sir Percy is concerned and of berating him freely when he falls to please her, but she flouts him once too often and, much to her surprise, he takes her seriously and goes off to London. Then at once she regrets her folly and bewails her hard fate in being obliged to remain in her father's tumble-down castle in Surrey while Sir Percy, as she imagines, disports himself in London society, making love, perhaps, to Lady Diana Weston, a famous beauty. A letter from her twin brother a few weeks later tells her that Sir Percy is falling into reckless ways because of her (Peggy's) treatment of him, and scolding her sound! on her behavior. Then it is that Peggy conceives the sudden plan of going to Lor don without her father's leave. Her mother's absence favors her scheme, and, with her faithful serving woman for company, she slips away and takes the coach. 'When gay postillions cracked their whips,

And gallants gemmed their chat with quips; When patches nestled o'er sweet lips At choc'late times; and, 'twixt the sips, Fair ladies gave their gossips tips; Then, in Levantine gown and brooch, My Lady Peggy took the coach. For London Town!"

Arrived in London she has one lively adventure after another and is involved in an exciting whirl of events from which she finds it difficult to extricate herself. Upon her arrival, after a tedious journey, she makes her way to her brother's apartments, uncertain whether to laugh or cry. He is not at home, but in another room

take my purse, tumble as fast as your two are all the stories in this entertaining little legs can carry you down, out, across to the | book. wig-maker's, * * * buy me the yellow wig. Chock, that adorns the front, an' come not back without it, an' you love me, Chock.' She pushes Chockey out on the landing . . and then shutting and buttoning the door. Lady Peggy gets herself out of her furbelows and petticoats, into her brother's suit of grays, the new tity is more than quality. F. M. Buckles & waistcoat and cravat she's brought him | Co., New York. for a gift; she tips the coffee-pot and washes her face and pretty throat and hands in the brown liquid; * * * she buckles on Kennaston's court rapler, she fetches a gray-plumed hat, * * * she ogles herself in the six-inch mirror; she swag- Press. gers, swings, struts; and says she, dipping the situation in Cuba and the feeling in her finger in the soot of the old chimney and marking out two black, beetling brows over her own slender ones; 'And I know not element and of demagogues intent on put- how to swear and prance and pick a pretty quarrel, then never did I dozen times for sport don my twin's breeches and coat and masquerade at being that sweet creature-

When the brother's friends arrive she introduces herself as "Sir Robert McTart." A network of circumstances prevents her return to her feminine attire, she becomes mel and is soon figuring as a gay young gentleman of fashion. While thus mastask of raising, clothing and equiping 223,- gentleman indeed, once having an encounter with highwaymen and saving Sir The chapter devoted to "Appointments and | Percy's life. Later she is herself mistaken Importunities" tells, among other things, of | for a highwayman and, after the summary the pressure for positions, of the man who | fasaion of those days, is sentenced by a come all the way from the Pacific coast to | with. How she is rescued, and how she continues to find it impossible to make known his assertion that he was a friend of the her identity with honor to herself; how, finally, as the only way of turning into her asked to have the departure of the regiment own proper person, she takes flight from London and has another series of adponed a day that he might receive the dain- | ventures before reaching home-of all these things it is no place to tell here. It is enough to say that all ends well for Lady Peggy and Sir Percy after a season of mad excitement and such happenings as the adventurous maid had never dreamed of in her quiet country home.

One reading this gay tale will not heed its improbabilities, but will be quite content to take it for what it is, a comedy, and therefore a welcome oasis in a desert of heavy fiction. It is a book to entertain and amuse and as such should have warm welcome. Published by the Bowen-Merrill

A Short History of the Revolution.

This important period in the world's history has been so much written about by able historians and other authors that the that would gratify most any nation, much others which resulted in the campaign to bringing out of a short history of the war for American independence would, at first thought. seem an When, however, it is recalled that the exeral large volumes which comparatively few people can obtain, or would read if they could get them, a single volume giving the leading events in that struggle of seven weary years, if well written, may be regarded as a timely contribution to the national literature. For the mass of people history, as too often written, is very dry reading, in that it lacks the movement, the personal element and the color which attract attention. There have been many biographies of Washington, but the older readers of the Journal who were so fortunate as to come across a little book entitled Weems's "Life of Washington" obtained their impressions of the great man from that vivid, if not always accurate author, who gave the world the rare fiction of Washington and the hatchet which destroyed the cherry tree. They may have read more pretentious biographies since. but the recollection of the little volume now seen no more, survives them all. The author of "A Short History of the Revolu-Everett Tomlinson, possesses the happy faculty of making history a narrative in which he seizes upon the leading features of his subject and presents them n a manner to absorb the attention of the reader, whether young or old. While all the prominent events of that crucial period are given, the author has woven into his history the deeds of many individuals which give color to every page. In this respect the book is so remarkable that it might be mistaken for a work of fiction were not the facts regarding the leading events faithfully recorded in the narrative. The fifty full-page illustrations from old engravings add to the attractiveness of the work: Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

In the Mikado's Service.

The author of this book, Dr. William E. Griffis, is fitted by experience and personal treat of their politics, peculiarities and history. This he has done in the form of a story which is both instructive and entertaining. The characters include some enterprising young Japanese and some equally enterprising young Americans, and the story shifts from land to sea and from the sensational press. General Alger shows | Japan to America and back again. It covfrom the testimony of army officers and ers the period embraced in a few years preceding the war between Japan and China, and includes the late Boxer rebellion. the capture of Peking, etc. The book gives one a better idea of these events and of Japanese character and politics than most histories do, while the interest of the story is well maintained by a romance which ends with a wedding between two young Americans in the imperial palace at Peking. The story gives one a high estimate of canned beef, he presents evidence taken the modern Japanese. Boston: W. A.

The Supreme Surrender.

"The Supreme Surrender," by A. Maurice Low, is a strong story of Washington life, with President, Cabinet officers and senators as the chief characters. An insight to the workings of the official family is given which is very interesting, even fascinating, and conveys the impression that natural, and how far it has been stir.uthe author is thoroughly familiar with his | lated by its press treatment, and with what subject. The book is filled with incisive, effect upon the public mind. What are sharp epigrams, and, while not at all light | the results, in short, of newspaper pubtions and startling theories which are highly interesting if not "improving." The plot of the book, the story, the love of an elderly, ambitious married senator and a young woman, the daughter of a Cabinet officer, is delicately and well told. Both of these people are such fine, strong characters that the reader will regret that they were not brought together in a happy way. Harper & Brothers.

Jack Raymond.

To those who are fond of the morbid and intense in literature "Jack Raymond," by E. L. Voynich, will prove quite as fascinating as "The Gadfly," by the same author. But one who reads a novel for pleasure or to escape for a time the unpleasant side of life wonders whether Burroughs and many others, several new 'Jack Raymond" should have been published, and probably decides that it should not. The principal characters are handicapped by a dismal past and lamely wan- six "Songs of the Second Youth," by der through a more dismal soul-racking present into a certainly miserable future, absolutely lacking all sense of humor, It is said that some of the most interesting which might relieve some of the strained of the contributions come from the South situations into which the author places and the West. them. The unpleasant plot of the story and the absence of all brightness combine to make the book lacking in entertainment, forceful as its literary style undoubtedly is.

The Last of the Arawaks.

The scene of this story is laid in San Domingo. Its author, Frederick A. Ober, has spent many years in the West Indies, of an impoverished Earl and beloved by and is thoroughly versed in the topography of the country and the history and characteristics of the people. The story is one of adventure in which the author gives a true picture of the internal condition of affairs among the people of San Domingo, where revolutions are of frequent occurrence and where life has many varying aspects. Into a picture of recent times he has woven many interesting facts concerning the early history of the island, with which the name of Christopher Columbus is inseparably connected. The story is intended for young readers, and with its stirring incidents and strange adventures is calculated to interest them. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co.

Souvenir of Pan-American.

Laird & Lee, Chicago, have issued a little book of illustrations representing all phases and features of the Pan-American Exposition of Buffalo. The pictures, all from original photographs, are accempanied by full descriptions of buildings. monuments, statuary, promenades, night illuminations, Midway attractions, etc. The volume also contains views from the Paris exposition and from the Chicago world's fair of 1893, and altogether forms an interesting souvenir.

Comedy.

Under the above title the McClure-Phillips Company have collected seven of their best are found some on his friends and she ume. Among them is "The Metamorphosis ing the story concisely, within the limits of recognizes Sir Percy's voice. She is afraid of Corpus Delicti"-as clever a tale as one a hundred well illustrated pages, the pic-

of being seen by them, and this is what she often runs across, by J. H. Cranston; also does: "Her ladyship, seized by a sudden "Sheriff of Elbert," by Chancey Thomas, mad impulse, says to her woman: 'Chock, which is crisp, terse and vivid, as indeed

My Lady's Diamonds.

This is another sensational, although readable, novel by that prolific writer, Adeline Sergeant. The theme is hackyned, her stays, her bodice, her collar, brooch, though the book will be eagerly pursued by kerchief, pocket, hoop and hair-pins, and the inveterate fiction reader, to whom quan-

Brief Mention.

"The Old Graham Place," a novelette by Etta M. Gardner, New York: The Abbey

"What Will She Do?" a romance of Southern life, by Margaret D. Sims. The Abbey Press.

"My Lady Isobel," a story in blank verse, by Mabel D. Taylor. New York; G. W. Dillingham Company. "Wife or Maid," by Douglas Flattery.

The Abbey Press of New York publishes this very mediocre novel. "Told by Two," a story of the frivolous Bohemian type, by Marie St. Felix, Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co.

"Heart Songs," a collection of pleasing poems of sentiment, by Gertrude T. Clark, The Merrill Press, Toledo, O.

"Our Uncle, the Major," a story of old New York in prerevolutionary days, by James Otis. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. "The Widow Robinson and Other Sketches," a collection of short stories of

village life, by B. W. Williams. The Ab-

"The Story of Books," a condensed history of the art of printing and of book making, by Gertrude B. Rawlings. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

bey Press.

"Amata," a romance of Italian life, translated from the German of Richard Voss by Roger S. G. Boutell. The Neale Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. "True Love Wins," a tale of love and

war, by William G. Kennedy, published by the F. Tennyson Neely Company of New York. It is a poor story, poorly writ-"Christ's Message to the Churches," an

amplification from a religious point of view of the scriptural messages to different Christian churches, by Rev. W. M. Campbell. The Abbey Press.

"Jacqueminot, the Story of a Rose," a story by May Howell Beecher, the plot of which turns on the kidnaping of a child in its own interest by a faithful servant. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company. "Pitfalls of the Ballroom," a surprisingly strong argument against dancing, based on moral, biblical and religious grounds, by Rev. George F. Hall, with an introduction Rev. Sam P. Jones. Chicago: Laird &

"A short history of the American trotting and pacing horse, with tables of pedigrees and records of famous horses, with directions for training and handling horses," by Henry T. Coates. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Current Periodicals.

The illustrations in Everybody's Magazine for November, showing the movements of Santos-Dumont's dirigible balloon, will not recommend that form of travel to the

majority of observers. St. Nicholas Magazine has adopted the fashion of publishing a long story complete in each number. The first one, which appears in the November Issue, is by Burton E. Stevenson, a favorite author among young people, and is entitled "Tommy

Remington's Battle." A very seasonable article in Ainslee's for November is "Training a Football Team." by Allen Sangree. It is illustrated with spirited photographs. More important and equally readable is "Our Farming Industry," by F. M. Todd, a graphic account of the American farmer and his gigantic en-

"One Woman's Life," by Isabelle D. Cameron, is the complete long story, or novel, in Lippincott's Magazine for November. It is the life of a woman with a varied career, ending in a happy marriage, and is therefore a tale to please the average reader. Mabel Thurston, Paul Laurence Dunbar, John V. Sears and Mrs. J. H. Hudson furnish the short stories. George Moore writes "My Own Funeral." In "Alpine and Marsh Garden," by Anne Lea Merritt. Suggestions for making such garden are plainly given. Recollections of by Gilchrist, recall a fine per-Rossetti, "The Rule of Three" is an amusing sketch of a typewriter who evidently

knew what she was about, though she seemed simplicity itself. The first issue of Harper's Magazine was published in June, 1850. But it was not until July of the following year that the department known as the "Editor's Drawer" was added to the Magazine. The origin of its title came about in this wise. Mr. Fletcher Harper was in the habit of placing for safe-keeping in the drawer of his desk such odds and ends of anecdotes, wit, humor, pathos, even "thoughts and meditations," brief but instructive, as came to the young periodical, or were gathered from his own experience. It occurred to Mr. Harper that he could provide better humorous matter from this drawer than he had been borrowing from London Punch for his new magazine, hence the name at-

tached to the department. Mr. Grinnell's paper in the November Atlantic is entitled "Modern Murder Trials and Newspapers," and is a discussion of the nature of the universal public interest in capital cases, coupled with a review of the history and conduct of some recent also how far this interest is legitimate and How much injury licity? lows to the cause of law and justice? Mr. Grinnell believes "that the lawful publicity which is given to capital cases, while sometimes unjustly damaging innocent persons, strengthens the influence of our courts, and upon the whole does more good than harm.

The Century Magazine announces that it expects to have some especially interesting poetical features during the coming year. Milton's "L'Allegro" has been chosen for color illustration in its Christmas number. and other poems will be artistically decorated. In addition to well-known contributors, such as James Whitcomb Riley, Edwin Markham, Edith M. Thomas, Paul Laurence Dunbar, L. Frank Tooker, Maurice Francis Egan, Clinton Scollard, John or unfamiliar poets are to be introduced during the year to the Century audience, each with a group of poems, the first being "Mary Adams," a nom de plume. In other ways prominence is to be given to poetry,

With the Publishers.

"The Cavalier," Mr. Cable's new novel, has now entred its fortleth thousand. It has only been four weeks before the public. Miss Mary E. Wilkins's novel, "The Portion of Labor," has come to a close in the November Harper's Magazine. It has just been published in book form by the Harp-

The A. Wessels Company (New York) announce that they are about to issue the two essays in "Friendship" by Emerson and Cicero in a style to please book lovers. The volume is to have no illustrations, but especial care has been given to the typog-

"The Making of a Country Home," by J. P. Mowbray, after a tremendously successful serial run, is about to appear in book form from the press of Doubleday. Page & Co. It will be made in uniform attractive binding and decoration with "A Journey to Nature," by the same author. a widely read and most attractive tale. The new book has appeared as a serial in one

of the magazines John W. Cliff & Co., of Chicago, announce the early publication of an historical novel by Mr. George F. Cram, of that city, under the title "Menette, a Story of the First Crusade." The author has been for thirty years a prominent publisher, and his name is well and favorably known in commercial circles throughout the country. This is the first time Mr. Cram's name appears

on the title page of a book as author. An extremely useful book in these days of wonders is entitled, "Wireless Telegraphy: a Popular Exposition." It is written by G. W. de Tunzemann, B. Sc., a European authority of note, and has just been mported by the Scribners. It makes the whole subject plain to the unscientific, tell-